

D23
1:1934/36
C.2

N. G.
Doc.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
State Industrial Farm Colony
For Women
KINSTON, N. C.



FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 1936.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
State Industrial Farm Colony
For Women
KINSTON, N. C.



FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 1936.

PERSONNEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Terms expire June 4, 1939)

MATT. H. ALLEN, <i>Chairman</i>	Kinston
MRS. G. V. COWPER, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Kinston
MISS GERTRUDE WEIL	Goldsboro
MRS. FRANCES D. WINSTON	Windsor
ED. W. SUMMERSILL	Jacksonville

VISITING STAFF

THOS. LESLIE LEE, M.D., F.A.G.S.	Medical Director
GEO. W. PRICE, D.D.S.	Dentist
EDITH WLADKOWSKI	Psychologist
HAZEL WERTMAN	Psychologist
DOROTHY GRAY	Psychologist

RESIDENT EXECUTIVE STAFF

ELSA ERNST	Superintendent
HELEN ROLLWAGE	Budget Officer and Deputy

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE HONORABLE J. C. B. EHRLINGHAUS,
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND TO THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY.

SIRS:

We have the honor to transmit herewith the Biennial Report of the State Industrial Farm Colony for Women for the two years ended June 30, 1936.

On behalf of the Board we wish to commend to your especial consideration three outstanding needs of this institution:

A progressive building program, which will work towards more adequate care for women now housed in jails and who need instead the training afforded by the State Farm Colony.

Building alterations and equipment to set up a simple operating theatre and infirmary by means of which avoidable physical handicaps may be overcome and needed surgical work done.

An appropriation for adult education in literacy, home-making, and industry.

These are urgent needs for one of the most unfortunate classes of women in our state, as is set forth clearly and in detail in the report of the Superintendent; and the Board desires to add its appeal for the legislation to make it possible to meet these needs.

Some difficulty has been experienced during the past year through receiving at the Colony types of cases properly belonging to other institutions, but it is hoped that with the increasing understanding of the kind of work done at this institution this difficulty may be eliminated. It is also hoped that the Legislature will provide for establishment of a State Classification Committee to control all admissions to State institutions, in accordance with the recommendations of the North Carolina Commission for the Study of the Care of the Insane and Mental Defectives. This we feel will be a big help to ours as well as to the other institutions.

In reviewing the work which has been done we believe you will appreciate, as we do, the forward strides which have been

made in developing the Colony program in line with the most modern ideas, and will wish to aid in its progress. This advancement has been made possible through the vision, and the wise and continuous efforts of its superintendent, the loyalty of the staff, and the intelligent interest and coöperation of the members of the Board of Directors. The Directors and the staff, working in unison, have, we believe, done much to establish a worth-while plan for the rehabilitation of the unfortunate women misdemeanants in this state, a work which can continue and grow only through the legislative action which we hereby recommend.

The generous increase in the Colony appropriations granted by the previous Legislature leads us to believe that both the Legislature and the public appreciate and value the work of the Colony.

In conclusion, we desire to express our deep appreciation of Your Excellency's continued and sympathetic support of the work of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

MATT. H. ALLEN, *Chairman.*

MRS. G. V. COWPER, *Secretary-Treasurer
of the Board of Directors.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL FARM COLONY FOR WOMEN:

According to the monthly census bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, between two hundred and three hundred white women are committed every month to the county jails of North Carolina. The end of each month finds around fifty of these women still in jail serving sentences, and a somewhat smaller number—between twenty and thirty—serving sentences in the county prisons and workhouses, a total of approximately eighty serving jail and workhouse sentences every month. A considerable number of these women are capable of becoming happy, well-adjusted human beings and assets to their communities.

Instead, we have a continually moving, continually added-to procession of unfortunate, "FORGOTTEN WOMEN"—daughters, mothers and grandmothers—in and out of the jails, and in and out again,—back to dirty, desolate or unhappy homes, back to bawdy houses, to drunkenness, soliciting, immorality, running the streets or infesting tourist camps,—the same old troubles arising and continuing indefinitely, and new and younger women continually recruited and joining these ranks of "forgotten women." It is obvious that *NO constructive, practical rehabilitation work can be done, nor can we expect it to be done, with women in jails. In the jail environment, the worst, not the best, in a woman is almost inevitably brought out.*

These are the conditions that the State Industrial Farm Colony for Women, created by the Legislature of 1929, has been battling against, and helping to alleviate as far as its small capacity and limited facilities will allow ever since its opening in April, 1929. In the ensuing years much has been accomplished with the women, (between four hundred and five hundred of them, representing all counties of the state, from Cherokee to Pasquotank, from New Hanover to Ashe), who have received training at the Colony. How one wishes it might have been possible to have had here every woman in the state who needed to come and who could have profited by the Colony training.

Fifty per cent of the women at the Colony are mothers, representing generally from one hundred to one hundred and twenty children of school age, and below. Five per cent of our women are also grandmothers.

It is good to know that the large majority of those who have been under training at the Colony are now out in the community, not only accepting responsibility and making good themselves, but in many cases being active forces for good instead of for evil in their communities. In addition to character training, the practical training received at the Colony in house-keeping, health work, cooking, canning, sewing, mending and laundry work has enabled many of our women to obtain jobs after leaving. The Colony outdoor work and farm program for the women in addition to its practical purpose of providing food for the Colony and feed for the stock, and keeping the grounds in order, is an important stabilizing factor in their training and development, and also especially valuable as a health measure.

A careful study is made of the physical, mental, moral and social make-up and the educational status of each individual as soon as possible after admission. Information regarding the woman's past environment and previous history, as well as her family history, is obtained from her county welfare superintendent. A complete physical examination is made on admission, and at all times special emphasis is placed on health rehabilitation under the expert medical direction of Dr. Thomas Leslie Lee, F.A.G.S., the Colony medical director.

Dr. Vance P. Peery of the Kinston Clinic has continued his valuable gratuitous service in neurological, eye, ear, nose and throat examinations of special cases. The Department of Psychology at the University of North Carolina, and the Caswell Training School, have both rendered important service through their psychological clinics, which made possible a detailed study of the mental ability and characteristics of every woman entering the institution.

In the past, no provision has been made in the Colony budget for instructional service. Therefore, we were very fortunate in being able to obtain for the past three years the special services of the same five Emergency Education teachers each year, paid entirely from Federal funds, first under the FERA and now under the WPA. To these five teachers we are indebted for a

well-rounded program in Adult Education to supplement our own practical training of the women in the various work assignments of the Colony. Our Federal Emergency Education program consists of classes for mothers in child care and home management, reading and writing classes for illiterates (around fifteen per cent of all women committed to the Colony are illiterates or near-illiterates), classes in sewing, draft classes and music and recreational activities to encourage better use of leisure time. The value of these classes and the excellent service rendered by these teachers cannot be over-estimated. It is hoped that the incoming legislature will provide funds in order that this very important work may be carried on as an integral part of the Colony program. Each year it has been increasingly difficult to obtain this service from Federal funds in spite of the splendid coöperation of W.P.A. and E. E. Administrators and others, and we are most anxious that the minimum amount requested for instructional service be set up as requested in the budget estimates for the coming biennium.

Some idea of the value of the Colony training and its practical results in better community adjustment may be gained from the following excerpts from letters of parolees, and from statements by others concerning them. We do not wish to imply that one hundred per cent of our women succeed when placed on parole. The Colony has some failures, of course. Even these, however, improve vastly whilst with us and almost invariably do better for a time at least after leaving us, but should be under longer supervision than we are able to give them under our present set-up. According to our latest figures, between seventy-five and eighty per cent of Colony women make good in the community after training here. The following examples are illustrative of the many who succeed, and are given in response to requests from many who are interested in the work of the Colony, and have asked that we present actual cases showing some of the good results of the Colony work. Care has been taken sufficiently to disguise cases to prevent identification, without distorting essential facts. This is, of course, the usual procedure in publishing case study material:

A twenty-eight year-old woman who has been out on parole for over a year writes: "Am nursing and keeping house for Mrs. S. I go on duty at nine o'clock and quit at seven. They have five small children. I am so happy to think I'll get some Christmas money. Where there is a will, there is a way, if it is a good one. I am still going to night school and

I enjoy it very much. I went to see my welfare officer, and showed her some of my typing, and we all laughed. I spelled type like this—tipe. Anyway, I am learning.”

Of another young woman in her early twenties, who is working in a home, her employer writes: “B. is getting along fine. She does her work well. She is very quiet and mannerly. The madam is well pleased with her.” B. herself writes: “I surely am glad I learned to cook at the Colony. You should see my bread and pies, and I baked a big cake yesterday for Mrs. V.’s sister’s birthday. I do appreciate all Miss G. taught me about cooking. Mr. and Mrs. V. (her employers) are so good. They seem just like a mother and dad. In my spare time, I am making pine needle baskets like Miss H. (Colony craft teacher under Federal funds) taught me, and I hope to sell some of them.”

E. M., aged twenty-three, writes: “I did all the canning for my mother this summer. I had never canned in my life before I came to the Colony. I sure am glad Miss G. taught me. I hope I can get a job in the canning factory here next year.”

O. S., aged twenty-five, writes: “Mrs. W. (her county welfare superintendent) got me a job in the sewing room. Please tell Mrs. R. (Colony sewing teacher under Federal funds) I surely appreciate her taking so much patience with me, teaching me to sew.” (This woman had never handled a sewing machine before coming to the Colony. Her muscular coördination was poor, and her intelligence limited, and at first she kept treading the machine backwards and breaking the thread. However, she was very eager to learn; especially as she is not very robust physically and needed to earn her own living. Under the patient guidance of her teacher she learned step by step first to sew simple seams, then to make various garments, until, after a period of several months’ training, she became a fairly proficient seamstress. She also became an expert mender.)

C. A., aged twenty-seven, who has a job as practical nurse in a city home, writes: “My work is very interesting. The instruction I got at the Colony, helping Miss J. (Colony registered nurse) was such good training for me.”

M. L., aged twenty-four, writes: “My husband and I are getting along fine. He is working steady now. He says he is proud of my housekeeping. He used to stay away from home, and drink all the time (i.e. before M. L. came to the Colony) because I didn’t know how to clean and cook. I used to think I never would learn how to housekeep to please ‘Aunt D.’ and ‘Mother G.’ (housemothers at the Colony), they were so particular. But I’m glad I did, and I want you to tell all the girls just to put their mind on their work and try to remember what you told them, not to count the days but make the days count, and they will never regret it.”

E. F., aged twenty: “Mrs. N. (her employer) gave me an extra dollar last week, because I helped her a lot with the extra company she had. I have bought my little girl a dress and some shoes and sent them to her. I am saving my money to buy me a winter coat. I am very happy here, and I sure do like my job. I hope to save up and get some more school-

ing some time. It does make one feel so good to be trusted. I think the most important thing in the world is to be trusted, and to prove one's self worthy of that trust."

F. K. has been out in the community for three and a half years. Her first year out she worked on a job, earning \$4.00 a week plus room and board, and saved over ninety dollars. She is now in her middle twenties and working her way through school, making in every way an excellent record. She writes: "I have earned more this last term than in any previous term, and I have kept up my school record, too." F. K. hopes to complete a two-year business course, and thereafter to get a position with some business firm.

S. P., in her early thirties, has returned to her husband and child, and is also looking after her invalid sister: "They are all glad I have changed so much. Mother said I didn't even look like the same person, and I know I feel better. I help my little girl with her lessons at night and she said she was glad I had come home so I could help her and teach her the right way to live. Tell Mrs. S. (Colony literacy teacher under Federal funds), I sure do thank her for teaching me to read and write." S. P.'s husband writes: "I can never thank you enough for what you have done for my wife. She is really changed. We are very happy. Many thanks to you all."

M. W., also a mother, in her thirties, writes: "Everybody at the church here has been awful good to me. I was afraid they would turn from me after the way I had done, but they didn't. It helps so much. They all say I have changed so they would hardly know me. I don't even feel like the same person. I sure am happy and getting along fine. My boys are doing lots better and the children are all going to school regular. I am working in the county sewing room. Tell Mrs. P. (Colony Adult Education teacher under Federal funds) I am trying to carry out what she told me about the care of my children, and it sure is a help to me."

Mrs. M., a grandmother, writes: "You have no idea how happy I am. I wouldn't take anything for the Training I have received at the Colony. I'm sorry I did what I did to be sent there, but I sure wouldn't take anything for the training I got there. My children are doing so much better. H. (eldest son) has a regular job now. The baby (daughter's child) sure is sweet. Our home is happier now than it ever has been, and we are each of us doing our share to keep it so."

G. D., in her early twenties, who has been home some time, and at first had a very hard time, but now has landed a job, and is very happy about it, has sent the women at the Colony a program for one of their Friday night meetings, and writes: "I hope that all of you enjoy this little program. I tried to find one a little more Christmas-like, but I couldn't. All the quarterlies have Christmas plays for Christmas week, and I guess that you all will have a play. Would you like me to send you the words and music of a special Christmas song for Miss C. (Colony teacher of music and recreation under Federal funds), to teach you? I often think of you all and trust that you will receive the good that I did while there. I am sure that you will, if you only put your trust in Christ. If you want

to be happy just become a Christian. At the close of your program, just stop and ask yourself these questions: Are we winning or losing in our fight of faith? Are we developing in usefulness? Are we enlarging our influence? And the most important, if you are a Christian, are you winning others to Christ?"

From the Police Matron who brought G. D. when she was committed to the Colony: "We think the change in G. is marvelous (i.e. since her return home from the Colony.) If the Colony had never done another thing, the work with G. alone would be worth while. She seems especially devoted to Miss M. (farm teacher of women at the Colony), who, she says, taught her really to like work and outdoor life. G. is such an active girl and needed healthy recreational activities outside of work hours. (The lack of them was probably one cause of her downfall). She is now attending the Y. W. one night a week. We wish the Colony had at least ten buildings instead of two. We could easily keep half a building filled ourselves, with cases from our city, if you would let us."

The above excerpts are from but a few of the many letters and statements received from and about women that are no longer "forgotten women," but happily re-established in their own or other communities, proudly and thankfully bearing their small portion of the world's work-a-day load. Many of them are limited in intelligence, others have good average intelligence. All of them improve remarkably in general health, personal habits, outlook on life, personality traits, working skills and general behavior and efficiency, under the practical training and care given them at the Colony. A woman's ultimate success, however, depends also on the environment in which she is placed after leaving the Colony and the amount of sympathetic encouragement she gets whilst endeavoring to hold her own in the community. Our parole placement is therefore of primary importance. Our thanks are due to the county and city welfare officials who coöperate with us regarding the placement and care of women on parole. We have, of course, as has already been intimated, our failures on parole as well as our successes, though the failures are comparatively few compared to the number of successes. Even the "failures" improve remarkably at the Colony, but they fail when placed on parole, mainly because their intelligence is too low to enable them to stand the strains and temptations of life without continuous supervision in a closely controlled environment, and in some cases because of special environmental and personality difficulties that prove too much for them and which are still beyond our ability to remove or control.

As the services rendered by the Colony in the rehabilitation of women misdemeanants have become better known, more women have been committed to the Colony than the present limited facilities are enabling us to care for, in spite of our relatively large turnover. On an average, two women enter and two leave the Colony every week. At the time of the writing of this report, the second week in November, 1936, the daily population for this month to date is an average of seventy-five women, or twenty-five per cent more than normal capacity. During the last few months the situation has rapidly become acute, in fact, dangerous. All of the discipline rooms have had to be requisitioned as regular bedrooms, and the hospital clinic and hallways also have had to be used as dormitories for honor girls.

The following table shows the rapid increase in population from April to October, inclusive:

	<i>Average daily resident population</i>	<i>No. resident at end of month</i>	<i>Highest No. of women resident on any one day during month</i>
April	41	44	44
May	51	54	55
June	59	64	64
July	61	62	62
August	65	63	67
September	66	70	70
October	72	77	78

The outstanding need of the Colony at the present time, therefore, is more buildings, and the necessary increased facilities and maintenance appropriations to enable us to care for more women. The Colony is therefore asking for:

1. Two new dormitories, to have a capacity of thirty inmates each, and to be of fire-proof construction throughout\$91,000
 2. Industrial Building, to contain a central laundry, a canning plant, central food receiving and storage facilities, including cold storage room; two class rooms, and a garage; building to be of fire-proof construction, about 24x 100 ft. overall\$21,600
- At present the canning facilities are inadequate to care for canning sufficient produce to supply current use, and meat cannot be purchased in quantity

because of lack of storage facilities. Bedrooms are used as class rooms, and the automobiles stand out in the weather in a three-sided shed.

3. Central Heating Plant\$25,000

Heating is now done by two separate boilers and two water jackets, which necessitates the use of higher grade coal, whereas a central plant will enable the Colony to use a stoker and cheap grades of coal. At present the Colony has storage facilities for only ten to fifteen tons of coal.

4. Furnishings:

Laundry equipment in industrial building (only wash boards and flat irons now used; no drying facilities other than yard, for laundry for 75 women, most of whom are diseased).....	\$ 2,000
Household, kitchen, dining rooms, etc., in two new buildings	6,000
Industrial equipment—sewing machines, canning, etc., for industrial building	1,000
Medical equipment for additional needs and small surgery, instruments, cabinets, chairs, beds, stands, and the like	1,000

The medical work of the Colony has been seriously hampered through the lack of minimum hospital facilities for surgical work, (see the report of the Medical Director). At present, all our surgical work, including sterilizations, is done at the Memorial General Hospital in Kinston. Therefore, surgical care has been possible only for cases presenting acute conditions. For a nominal cost an upstairs sun porch (with a northern exposure) in our A Building could be suitably transformed into a small operating theatre, whilst two adjoining five-bed dormitories would serve as small hospital wards. The entire cost of the necessary alterations would not be more than around two to three hundred dollars.

In addition to the above building program there is also an urgent need for a better understanding of the type of work done at the Colony so that the *right* women, and not the wrong ones, be sent here for training. When, as has been pointed out,

not half of those who should be here can be accommodated
why should there be sent here cases for which the state makes institutional provision elsewhere? *The Colony makes no provision for women felons, insane or partially insane women, nor for the care of epileptics.* It is concerned entirely with the care of women misdemeanants only, *of a trainable type.* The Colony stands for reform and re-education of women misdemeanants of *all ages.* This is certainly a feasible program, as has been shown above, and the re-education and rehabilitation of mothers and older women responsible for the care of families is surely an important contribution toward any community welfare program; in fact, it is an essential corollary of our work with some of our younger women. How long, for example, can we expect some younger women to make good on parole, when her mother or grandmother, or older sister or friend is still living a life of disrepute in the community? In regard to the older woman who is ignorant and friendless, she sometimes continues drinking and living immorally simply because she cannot, whilst in the community, break away from her old associates, but will do so if given a chance at the Colony. In cases where a young parolee does hold out, even when her older relatives are immoral, it is obvious that she is fighting against tremendous odds. We may place her in another community, but there remains the temptation to go back sooner or later, if only on a visit, to the home community, and if she is not yet sufficiently established, and the old temptations have not been removed, her downfall follows. Instead, when a mother also is sent to the Colony it frequently happens that not only the mother and daughter, but oftentimes an entire family group of six or eight persons becomes rehabilitated, mainly through the example and leadership of the reformed mother herself. We have many such cases on record.

To Dr. Harry W. Crane, Professor of Abnormal Psychology at the University of North Carolina and Director of the State Division of Mental Hygiene, we wish to express our thanks for consultation service, and for the clinical services of Miss Edith Wladkowski while assisting in his department. We are indebted also to Dr. F. M. Register, Superintendent of the Caswell Training School, for the continued clinical service of Miss Wladkowski, as well as the clinical services of Miss Hazel Wertman, while psychologist at the Caswell Training School. As has

been pointed out, the psychological service received both from Chapel Hill and Caswell has been of very great benefit to us. We are also indebted to Miss Dorothy Gray, the junior psychologist at Caswell, for further work in psychometric testing.

To all whose work and services are acknowledged in the foregoing report our grateful thanks are due, especially to the Board of Directors of the Colony for their continued aid and hearty support.

Respectfully submitted,

ELSA ERNST, *Superintendent.*

MEDICAL STATISTICS

For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1935 and 1936

	YEARS ENDED	
	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936
Admissions per year.....	71	91
Complete physical examinations.....	71	89
Wassermann examinations of admissions.....	71	89
Additional Wassermann examinations (rechecks).....	94	109
Total Wassermann examinations.....	165	198
Positive syphilitic cases.....	22	26
Syphilitic treatments:		
Intravenous.....	215	204
Intramuscular.....	190	164
Total number syphilitic treatments.....	405	368
Number of Wassermanns positive on discharge (non-infectious).....		2
Number of Wassermanns negative on discharge.....		17
Number of Wassermanns negative after treatment, to June 30, 1936 but still in institution.....		7
Gonorrheal examinations of admissions:		
Vaginal smears.....	71	89
Urethral smears.....	71	89
Additional gonorrheal examinations:		
Vaginal smears.....	134	153
Urethral smears.....	134	153
Total number of gonorrheal examinations.....	205	242
Positive gonorrheal cases.....	30	45
Vaginal douches for gonorrhea.....	3,509	
Gonorrheal vaccines.....	60	300
Median number G. C. vaccines which resulted in negative G. C. smears.....		8
Number of G. C. positive on discharge.....		
Number of G. C. negative on discharge.....		36
Number of G. C. negative after treatment but still in institution.....		5
Minor treatments.....	1,137	1,953
Stool examinations.....	54	73
Positive hookworm cases.....	27	16
Hookworm treatments.....	27	16
Other intestinal parasite treatment.....		
Metabolisms.....		15
Thyroid treatments.....		2
Clinical patients.....	727	930
Regular visits made by doctor.....	50	50
Emergency calls by doctor.....	6	4
Average number of patients each visit.....	15	19
Major operations.....	2	
Minor operations.....	4	2
Hospitalizations.....	7	6
Average weight on admission.....	120	125
Average weight on dismissal.....	136	148
Average weight of hookworm patients on admission.....		118
Average weight of hookworm patients on dismissal (after treatments).....		132
Typhoid vaccinations.....	200	240
Small pox vaccinations.....	69	75
Number of small pox takes.....		43
Infectious diseases.....		

REPORT OF MEDICAL DIRECTOR

A glance at the above statistical table reveals a very healthy biennium at the State Industrial Farm Colony for Women. Only with the closest coöperation of all departments are we able to publish such a report. To the entire personnel of the institution the Medical Director expresses his sincere appreciation.

The buildings and grounds have at all times been found to be in excellent sanitary condition. The food has been handled in a sanitary way. The water supply is checked at monthly intervals. At one period during the biennium the water supply was found contaminated. This condition was promptly and effectively controlled.

Several interesting facts present themselves in the above statistics: For the past two years thirty per cent of the institutional admissions were infected with syphilis. Of this number only two were discharged with positive Wassermanns, and they were to receive proper treatment at home. Forty-seven per cent of the admissions were infected with gonorrhea. All of this number were discharged with negative smears. Thirty-four per cent of the admissions were infected with hookworm. These cases were all treated with an average gain in weight of fourteen pounds after treatment. Another significant fact is the number of smallpox vaccine takes. All admissions are vaccinated for smallpox and typhoid regardless of when they were last vaccinated. It will be noted that fifty-three per cent of the smallpox vaccines resulted in takes. The care given the women manifests itself in the fact that there was an average gain in weight of twenty-three pounds.

During the physical examination of these women many abnormal conditions are found which might be easily corrected. However, due to our limited space and limited finances many chronic surgical conditions have not been corrected.

The above report is respectfully submitted along with a request that hospital facilities on a small scale be provided at the State Industrial Farm Colony for Women.

THOS. LESLIE LEE, M.D., F.A.G.S.,

Medical Director.

DENTAL STATISTICS

For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1935 and 1936

	YEARS ENDED	
	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936
Number of admissions for year.....	71	89
Number of dental examinations of admissions.....	71	89
Number showing positive Vincent's infection.....	44	51
Number negative for Vincent's infection after treatment.....	44	51
Number of Vincent's tests (rechecks).....	139	113
Total number of tests made for Vincent's infection.....	208	202
Number of Vincent's treatments given.....	486	480
Number positive, both syphilis and Vincent's angina.....	27	15
Number of pyorrhea cases.....	36	16
Number of cavities of decay.....	428	288
Number of extractions.....	54	45
Number of patients showing no cavities.....	19	14
Number of partially erupted third molars.....	35	11
Number of dental plates made.....	3	1
Total number of clinical patients.....	651	839
Total number of visits by dentist.....	44	44
Average number of patients seen each visit.....	15	19

All newly admitted women are examined by the dentist within one week of admission. Out of one hundred and sixty new admissions during the past biennium, ninety-five (that is, fifty-nine per cent of all admissions) were found positive for Vincent's infection. All these cases became negative under treatment. Strict sanitary measures are enforced to prevent re-infection while in the institution, as well as infection of those who were negative on admission. Careful re-checks are made on all inmates every two months.

Twenty-six per cent of cases positive for Vincent's infection on admission were also positive for syphilis. These cases received syphilitic treatment under the Medical Director at the same time that they were receiving dental treatment for Vincent's infection. All these cases were negative for both Vincent's Angina and syphilis before being placed out on parole.

Fifty-two cases or thirty-three per cent of new admissions were positive for pyorrhea. A total of seven hundred and sixteen cavities of decay were found in all cases examined during the biennium. A total of ninety-nine extractions were made. Only thirty-three cases out of a total of one hundred and sixty showed no cavities. Forty-six patients showed a condition of partially erupted third molars. Four dental plates were made, these being paid for by the patients themselves in three cases. At least one-third of the population is at all times in need of and receiving dental care. Careful individual instruction in the care of the teeth and continuous and thorough follow-up work in the establishment of correct health habits results in a marked improvement in the condition of the teeth of all women while in the institution; and a check-up on parole cases shows that in most cases these better habits of dental care are continued after

the women leave here. It is very gratifying to find such close coöpera-
tion within the institution by all concerned with the daily supervision of
the women and to know that there is such a distinct carry-over of health
habits into community life.

GEO. W. PRICE, D.D.S.

TABLE NO. 1
GENERAL INFORMATION
June 30, 1936

1. Date of opening.....	April 3, 1929	
2. Plant:		
Land: 488 acres (80 acres under cultivation).....	\$	4,880.00
Buildings.....		91,577.52
Equipment.....		13,311.61
Total value.....	\$	109,769.13
	YEARS ENDED	
	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936
3. Officers and employees in service at end of year:		
Superintendent.....	1	1
Budget officer and deputy.....	1	1
Dietitian.....	1	1
Nurse.....	1	1
Housemothers.....	2	2
Farm teacher.....	1	1
Farm director.....	1	1
Farm hands.....	2	2
Total.....	10	10

TABLE NO. 2
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	YEARS ENDED	
	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936
Number on Books First of Year:		
In institution.....	42	34
In custody outside institution.....	177	166
Total number first of year.....	219	200
Admissions During Year:		
Received from courts.....	53	70
Paroled persons returned.....	10	19
Escaped persons returned.....	13	6
Transferred from other institutions.....		
Other admissions.....	10	5
Total admissions.....	86	100
Total number handled during year.....	305	300
Separations During Year:		
Discharges.....	11	43
Paroles.....	73	58
Transferred to other institutions.....	2	
Escapes.....	11	7
Deaths.....		
Other dispositions.....	8	5
Total separations.....	105	113
Number on Books at End of Year:		
In institution.....	34	64
In custody outside institution.....	166	123
Total number end of year.....	200	187
Average daily resident population during year.....	31	36
Normal capacity.....	60	60
Note: Average daily resident population for first quarter 1936-37.....	64	
Present daily resident population—October 1936.....	72	

INDUSTRIAL FARM COLONY FOR WOMEN

KINSTON, N. C.

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDED

JUNE 30, 1935, AND JUNE 30, 1936.

EXHIBIT "A"

Revenues and Expenditures

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 1935

	Fiscal Year 1934-1935
REVENUES	
Appropriation July 1, 1934.....	\$ 110.82
EXPENDITURES	
Alterations.....	\$ 110.82
Balance Appropriation June 30, 1935.....	None

EXHIBIT "B"

Revenues and Expenditures

MAINTENANCE FUND

For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1935 and 1936

	Fiscal Year 1934-1935	Fiscal Year 1935-1936
REVENUES		
Appropriations:		
Chapter 282, P. L. 1933.....	\$ 13,210.00	
Contingency and emergency fund.....	1,251.00	
Chapter 306, P. L. 1935.....		\$ 23,150.00
Institutional receipts:		
Sale of farm products.....	171.99	39.56
Refunds—fire damage.....		100.10
Other refunds of expense.....	614.63	125.94
Total revenues.....	\$ 15,247.62	\$ 23,415.60
EXPENDITURES		
Administration.....	\$ 2,505.08	\$ 3,518.81
Custodial care.....	8,980.21	12,490.75
Operation and maintenance of plant.....	3,139.47	3,369.34
Additions and betterments.....		1,361.27
Permanent improvement, fire damage repair (refunded).....		100.10
	\$ 14,624.76	\$ 20,840.27
Refunds.....	614.63	
Excess disbursements over receipts (received in previous years).....		.90
Total expenditures.....	\$ 15,239.39	\$ 20,839.37
Balance reverted to General Fund.....	\$ 8.23	\$ 2,576.23

EXHIBIT "C"

AVERAGE POPULATION AND MAINTENANCE PER CAPITA COST

For the Two Years Ended June 30, 1935 and 1936

Function	Fiscal Year 1934-1935	Fiscal Year 1935-1936
Administration.....	\$ 81.62	\$ 97.54
Custodial care.....	292.61	346.29
Operation and maintenance of plant.....	102.30	93.41
Additions and betterments.....		37.74
Total.....	\$ 476.53	\$ 574.98
Average number of inmates.....	31	36

FARM PRODUCTS USED BY KITCHENS

	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936
Fruits:		
Grapes.....	2 bushels	
Strawberries.....	90 gallons	105 gallons
Cantaloupes.....	6 gallons	307 gallons
Watermelons.....	207 gallons	411 gallons
Vegetables:		
Beans—snap.....	44 bushels	6 bushels
Beans—lima.....	7 bushels	28 bushels
Beets.....	31 bushels	2 bushels
Broccoli.....	3 bushels	
Cabbage.....	2,383 pounds	1,597 pounds
Carrots.....	7 bushels	1 bushel
Corn.....	112 dozen	145 dozen
Collards.....	67 bushels	9 bushels
Cucumbers.....	50 bushels	45 bushels
Egg plant.....	5 bushels	
Greens.....	5 bushels	46 bushels
Lettuce.....	12 heads	15 heads
Okra.....	2 bushels	2 bushels
Onions.....	1 bushel	22 bushels
Peas.....	7 bushels	5 bushels
Peppers.....	3 bushels	14 bushels
Potatoes—irish.....	501 bushels	236 bushels
Potatoes—sweet.....	125 bushels	9 bushels
Spinach.....	2 bushels	
Squash.....	64 bushels	23 bushels
Tomatoes.....	31 bushels	
Turnips.....	20 bushels	
Radishes.....		3 bushels
Eggs and Milk:		
Eggs.....	2,600 dozen	1,240 dozen
Milk.....	1,458 gallons	989 gallons
Meat:		
Pork—fresh.....	550 pounds	210 pounds
Pork—smoked.....	3,340 pounds	375 pounds
Chicken.....	312 pounds	335 pounds

FARM PRODUCTS CANNED BY THE INSTITUTION

	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936
Farm Products Canned by the Institution:		
Fruits:		
Strawberries.....	24 gallons	44 gallons
Watermelon pickle.....	10 gallons	
Vegetables:		
Beans—snap.....	68 gallons	171 gallons
Beans—lima.....	17 gallons	24 gallons
Beans—dried, shelled.....	18 gallons	
Beets.....	40 gallons	32 gallons
Carrots.....		7 gallons
Corn.....	15 gallons	
Okra.....	3 gallons	
Okra—tomato mixture for soup.....	6 gallons	
Peas.....	28 gallons	
Squash.....	96 gallons	74 gallons
Tomatoes.....	40 gallons	45 gallons
Cucumbers.....	100 gallons	
Kraut.....	97 gallons	20 gallons
Kraut juice.....	90 gallons	
Pepper relish.....		11 gallons
Chili-sauce.....		5 gallons
Total.....	652 gallons	433 gallons
Farm Products Used on the Farm:		
Corn.....	1,400 bushels	300 bushels
Green feed.....		1,480 pounds
Hay.....	15 tons	

Date Due

NOV 05 1998			

